

SOME MOTHS FROM CLAREMONT, CALIFORNIA

WITH NOTES ON CERTAIN ALLIED SPECIES

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Among a collection of "Micros" made by Mr. C. W. Metz at Claremont, for the purposes of a faunal synopsis, were certain smaller moths of higher families. The material was sent to Mr. August Busck by Prof. C. F. Baker, and those not belonging to the Tineid families were turned over to me. I make mention also in this connection of specimens from Claremont, formerly sent to me by Prof. Baker, as well as certain species from other localities that are allied to these.

Family NOCTUIDAE.

Pleonectyptera cumulalis, new species.

Ground color of wings dull ochereous, powdered with brown; lines marked at their inceptions on costa by dark spots, pale, the inner line straight, edged outwardly by dark shading; reniform dark filled, contrasted, yet not strongly so; outer line incurved below cell, pale, defined by the powderings; sub-terminal line flexuous, pale, marked with a dark submaculate border within. Hind wings brown-powdered, showing an outer dark shaded line. Expanse, 21—24 mm.

Three specimens, Claremont, Cal., (C. F. Baker, No. 3102); Argus Mts., Cal., (Koebele).

Type, No. 13447, U. S. National Museum.

This appears to be the species misidentified by Smith as *P. finitima* Smith (Trans. Am. Ent. Soc., xxxiii, 377, 1907), which therefore requires a new name. The types of *finitima* are identical with *tonalis* Smith of the paper cited, the name *finitima* having precedence.

Family GEOMETRIDAE.

Eois microphysa Hulst.

A single specimen collected by Mr. Metz appears to belong to this rare species, described from the Panamint Valley. The specimen is much rubbed, so that a positive identification cannot be made.

Family PYRALIDAE.

Subfamily PYRAUSTINAE.

Loxostege similalis Guenée.

Two specimens. These are unusually dark in color.

Evergestis napacalis Hulst.

Seven specimens. Also several other specimens from Prof. Baker.

Nomophila noctuella Den. and Schiff.

One specimen of this world-wide species.

Mctasia argalis Fernald.

One specimen, agreeing well with Fernald's type from the Argus Mts. Both are females. The species strongly resembles *Diasemia elegantalis* Warren, of which I have three males. In *elegantalis* the hind wings are nearly immaculate, in *argalis* they are marked with two wavy brown lines, but these may be sexual differences. I do not perceive any other specific characters between them. Warren's name has precedence in case the species prove to be identical.

Pyrausta cinerosa Grt. and Rob.

Nineteen specimens. All are of the dark *cinerosa* form, no true *laticlavata* being present. I have, however, some of the true *laticlavata* from Claremont, formerly received from Prof. Baker.

Cornifrons thalialis Walk.

One specimen.

Lineodes integra Zeller.

Fourteen specimens. This species would seem to be remarkably common in Claremont; but as it feeds upon potatoes (among other plants) its abundance may be due to the proximity of gardens.

Subfamily CHRYSAUGINAE.

Acallis griphalis Hulst.

One female specimen. This female is like males before me, and proves that the specimen referred here by me as the female (Proc. Ent. Soc. Wash., x, 96, 1908) is really specifically distinct. I therefore describe it as follows:

Acallis centralis, new species.

Dull purplish red; forewings with two illy defined orchraceous lines, the inner curved from before middle of costa to basal third of inner margin, the outer from beyond middle of costa to outer third of inner margin, slightly angled downward in its lower third. Hind wings silky whitish, shading to purplish at apex and in a narrow line along outer margin. Expanse, 26 mm.

One female, Williams, Arizona, July 10 (H. S. Barber).

Type, No. 13445, U. S. National Museum.

The species of *Acallis* have veins 4 and 5 of forewings stalked. A single specimen before me, apparently of *A. griphalis* Hulst, has these veins completely coincident. It might, therefore, be placed in another genus, but it resembles *griphalis* so closely, that I consider it for the present as an instance of variation in venation. The specimen is from Mesilla, New Mexico, (C. N. Ainslie).

Another closely allied species is before me, which presents a somewhat similar peculiarity of venation, but in this case I think it is indicative of generic separation. It differs from *Acallis* in that veins 7 and 8 of hind wings are coincident. I separate it under the new name *Polloccia*, as the character seems constant and the species is superficially distinct from any of our Chrysauginæ.

Polloccia alticolalis, new species.

Straw color, irrorated with purplish; lines of the pale ground, defined by borders of dark purplish, placed mesially of the lines; a basal costal patch of dark purplish; inner line slightly projected, almost dislocated subcostally; outer line sharply angled subcostally, then roundedly excurved, becoming below parallel to inner line. Hind wings silky pale ochraceous. Expanse, 13 mm.

Two males, Skyland, Page Co., Virginia, July 31, 1900 (H. G. Dyar), Dublin, New Hampshire, June, 1909 (A. Busck).

Type, No. 13446, U. S. National Museum.

Subfamily CRAMBINAE.

Crambus leachellus Zinck.

Five specimens.

Ommatopteryx ocella Haw.

One specimen.

Subfamily PHYCITINAE.

Epischnia boisduvaliella Guen.

One specimen.

Etiella schisticolor Zeller.

One specimen; also another formerly sent by Prof. Baker. Neither specimen is good enough in condition to show the presence of the discal dots, the character separating this form from the Eastern and European *sinckenella* Treits.; but I have others from California that do show them. This form occurs in California, Washington and Idaho. In specimens from Utah the discal dots are faint, while specimens from Colorado are unequivocally of the *sinckenella* form. The species has been bred from pods of *Astragalus*, and may prove injurious to beans or peas.

Vitula serratilinella Rag.

Two specimens.

Honora dotella, new species.

Costa broadly whitish-shaded to beyond cell; rest of forewing dark gray with vinous tint; a diffuse reddish ocher patch at base, a stain of the same color on lower edge of cell; inner line narrow, whitish, angled, followed by black; one discal dot only (the lower); outer line lost. Hind wing whitish, gray only on the fringe on upper part of wing. Expanse, 25 mm.

Two specimens, collected by Mr. Metz.

Type, No. 13448, U. S. National Museum.

Allied to *H. mellinella* Grt., but larger, the costal pale edge much wider, the orange beyond the inner line diffused. Differs from *subsciurella* Ragonot in the obsolescence of the outer line.

The following species is not from Claremont, but from a neighboring region and may appropriately be described here:

Zophodia stigmella, new species.

Reddish gray, lightened to nearly white at end of cell and outwardly along both sides of the veins; except on lower half of wing lined in black; a double black patch covering most of basal third of inner margin; costa shaded with black along the middle; a patch on lower edge of cell near middle; a black discal mark on lower angle of cell; no lines. Hind wing whitish, shading to gray at costa and narrowly along termen. Expanse, 28 mm.

One specimen, San Diego, California, May 8, 1909 (G. H. Field).

Type, No. 13449, U. S. National Museum.

Homoeosoma mucidellum Rag.

Twelve specimens. Only three of these are of the usual light-colored form. Most are dark, some nearly uniformly dark gray, with the markings nearly lost.

Ephesiodes gilvescentella Rag.

Thirty-one specimens of this common little species.